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<u>REMARKS</u>

Rejection under §102(a)

The Stimpson patent does not anticipate the claimed invention. For example, Stimpson does not disclose "structural members each of which has a lumen therethrough which is continuously enclosed thereby." Compare, e.g., all the pending independent claims. The rod elements disclosed by Stimpson (e.g., Stimpson, Figs. 1A-C) are described, as the examiner states, as "porous rods" or "porous sheets" (e.g., Column 3, lines 40), and are repeatedly characterized as being formed from porous materials. See, e.g., Column 3, lines 48-56; Column 10, lines 16-57; Column 12, lines 13-14. The "hollow fiber membranes" referred to on Column 4, lines 1-3 are for the purpose of producing the porous materials. The terms "porous" (or "microporous") is not defined in the Stimpson patent. It's ordinary and customary meaning, and its meaning in the Stimpson patent is thus, as set forth in the dictionary, e.g., "full of or having pores" or "admitting the passage of gas or liquid through pores or interstices," where a pore is "a minute opening ..." or "a "space ..." See, The American Heritage College Dictionary, 3rd edition, 1997 (attached). The terms are not further defined in the Stimpson patent. Thus, clearly, a rod element made of a porous material does not have a "lumen therethrough which is continuously enclosed" by the structural member. To the contrary, it is comprised of material having discrete and interrupted spaces. For at least this reason, the cited patent does not disclose each and every element of the claims, and therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

Rejection under §103

The Pinkel patent does not supplement the deficiency in Stimpson (see, above). As stated throughout (e.g., see its "Summary of the Invention"), Pinkel's method involves attaching binding partners to only the *ends* of a sensor optical fiber. See, e.g., Column 3, lines 37-38; Column 4, lines 14-20; Column 5, lines 5-12. There is clearly no disclosure or suggestion of structural members (e.g., optical fibers), each of which has a lumen therethrough which is

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continuously enclosed by the structural member. See, e.g., Pinkel patent, Column 7, lines 15-17. Moreover, the array members ("binding partners") disclosed in the Pinkel patent are attached only to the optical fiber ends, and are not "disposed within a separate lumen of a structural member." Indeed, such a coated or filled lumen does not even exist in Pinkel's fibers, nor could it exist because Pinkel requires a *solid end* for the attachment of the binding partners. See, e.g., Column 10, lines 13-18. Compare, e.g., all the pending independent claims. Thus, there is no suggestion in Pinkel to modify Stimpson, or vice-versa, to have arrived at the claimed invention. Consequently, the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,

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THIRD EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

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pop art
Campbell's Soup, 1965,
by Andy Warhol.
Oil silk screened on canvas,
361/4" × 24". The Museum of Modern Art, New York.





Hystrix cristate

pop³ (pŏp) Informal. — adj. 1. Of or for the general public; popular or popularized: pop culture. 2. Of, relating to, or specializing in popular music: a pop singer. 3. Of or suggestive of pop art: a pop style. — n. 1. Popular music. 2. Pop art. POP abbr. Proof of purchase.

pop. abbr. 1. Popular. 2. Population.

pop art n. A form of art that depicts everyday life and employs techniques of commercial art and popular illustration.

pop*corn (pŏp'kōn') n. 1.a. A variety of corn, Zea mays everta, having hard kernels that burst to form white, irregularly shaped puffs when heated. b. The edible popped kernels of this variety of corn. 2. A small piece, as of polystyrene, used in quantity to protect items in shipping. [Contraction of popped corn.]

used in quantity to protect items in shipping. [Contraction of popped corn.]
pope (pop) n. 1. Often Pope. Rom. Cath. Ch. The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church on earth.
2. Eastern Orthodox Ch. The patriarch of Alexandria. 3. The Coptic patriarch of Alexandria. 4. A person considered to have unquestioned authority. [ME < OE pāpa < LLat. < Lat., father (title of bishops) < Gk. pappas. See papa*.]
Pope, Alexander. 1688-1744. English poet whose works include The Dunciad (1728).
Pope, John. 1822-92. Amer. Union general who was defeated at the Second Battle of Bull Run (1862).
pop•er•y (pô'pə-rè) n. Offensive. The doctrines, practices, and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
pope's nose (pôps) n. Informal. The tail of a cooked fowl.
pop•eyed (pôp'id') adj. 1. Having bulging eyes. 2. Amazed; astonished: popeyed with wonder.
pop fly n. Baseball. A short high fly ball.
pop-gun (pôp'gūn') n. A toy gun that makes a popping noise.

pop fly n. Baseball. A short high fly ball.
pop•gun (pŏp/gūn') n. A toy gun that makes a popping noise.
pop•in•jay (pŏp'in-jā') n. A vain talkative person. [ME, parrot < OFr. papegai < Sp. papagayo or OProv. papagai, both
< Ar. babgā', babagā' < Pers. babbaghā;
pop•lsh (pō'pish) adj. Offensive. Of or relating to the Roman
Catholic Church. — pop'lsh•ly adv. — pop'lsh•ness n.
pop•lar (pŏp'lsr) n. 1.a. Any of several fast-growing deciduous
trees of the genus Populus, having unisexual flowers borne in
catkins. b. The wood of these trees. 2. See tulip tree. [ME
popler < OFr. poplier < pouple < Lat. pōpulus.]
Pop•lar Bluff (pŏp'lsr). A city of SE MO near the AR border
S of St. Louis. Pop. 16,996.

popiler \ Ott. popiler \ pouple \ Lat. popilius.]

Pop·lar Bluff (pôp'lar). A city of SE MO near the AR border S of St. Louis. Pop. 16,996.

pop·lin (pôp'lin) n. A ribbed fabric of silk, rayon, wool, or cotton, used in making dothing and upholstery. [Obsolete Fr. papeline, perh. < Prov. papalino, fem. of papalin, papal (so called because it was first made at the papal town of Avignon) < Med.Lat. pāpālis < LLat. pāpa, pope. See rore.]

pop·lit·e·al (pôp-lit/ē·al, pôp'li-tē/sl) adj. Of or relating to the hollow part of the leg behind the knee joint. [< NLat. popilitus < Lat. poples, poplir, ham of the knee.]

Po·po·ca·té·petl (pô·pa-kāt'-pēt'l, pô'pô-kāt-tē'pēt'l). A volcano, 5,455.5 m (17,887 ft), of Mexico W of Puebla.

pop·o·ver (pôp'ō'var) n. A very light hollow muffin made with eggs, milk, and flour.

pop·pet (pôp'or) n. 1. One that pops. 2. A container or pan for making popcorn. 3. Slang. An ampoule of amyl nitrite or butyl nitrite used as a stimulant drug.

pop·pet (pôp'tī) n. 1. A poppet valve. 2. Naut. a. A small wooden strip on a gunwale that forms or supports an oarlock. b. One of the beams of a launching cradle supporting a ship's land.

b. One of the beams of a launching cradle supporting a ship's hull. 3. Chiefly British. A darling. [ME popet, small child,

doll, pupper. See purper.]
poppet valve n. An intake or exhaust valve, operated by

poppet valve n. An intake or exhaust valve, operated by springs and cams, that opens and closes by axial motion. pop ple¹ (pôp¹ al) intr.v. pled, pllng, ples. To move in a tossing, bubbling, or rippling manner, as choppy water. — n.

1. Choppy water. 2. The motion or sound of boiling liquid. [ME poplen, prob. of MDu. orig.]
pop ple² (pôp¹ al) n. Informal. A poplar. [ME popel (perh. < OE popul-) < Lat. pôpulus.]
pop py (pôp¹ el) n., pl. -ples. 1. Any of numerous plants of the genus Papaver, having nodding buds with four crumpled petals, showy red, orange, or white flowers, a milky juice, and capsules that dehisec through terminal pores. 2. Any of several similar or related plants, such as the California poppy.

3. An extract from poppy seedpods, used in medicine and narcotics. 4. Color. A vivid red to reddish orange. [ME popi < OE popig, prob. alteration of VLat. *papāvum, alteration of Lat. papāver.]
pop py cock (pôp¹ē-kök¹) n. Senseless talk; nonsense. [Du.

of Lat. papāwer.]

pop-py-cock (pöp'ē-kök') n. Senseless talk; nonsense. [Du.
dial. pappekak: pap, pap (< MDu. pappe, perh. < Lat. pappa, food) + kak, dung (< kakken, to defecate < MDu. kacken < Lat. cacāre; see kakka-*).]

Pop-si-cle (pŏp'sī-kəl, -sīk'əl). A trademark used for a colored, flavored ice confection with one or two flat sticks for a
handle.

nancie.

pop-top (pŏp'tŏp') adj. Having a tab that can be pulled up or off to make an opening in a container. —pop'-top' n. pop-u-lace (pŏp'y>-lis) n. 1. The general public; the masses. Z. A population. [Fr. < Ital. popolacio, rabble < popolo, the people < Lat. populus. See POPULAR.]

pop•u•lar (pŏp'yɔ-lər) adj. 1. Widely liked or appreciated 2. Liked by acquaintances; sought after for company. 3. Of representing, or carried on by the people at large. 4. Fit for adapted to, or reflecting the taste of the people at large. 5. A fit for adapted to, or reflecting the taste of the people at large. 5. Secreted by or prevalent among the people in general. 6. Suited to or within the means of ordinary people. 7. Originating among the people: popular legend. [ME populer < OFr. popularies = 1. Popularies, of the people of popular, the people of Eruscan orig.] — pop'u·lar·ly adv.

popular front n. A political coalition of leftist parties against fascism, such as that in European countries during the 1930% pop·u·lar·l·ty (pŏp'yɔ-lar/l·t) n. The quality or state of being popular, esp. of being widely admired or sought after!

pop·u·lar·lze (pŏp'yɔ-lə-riz') tr.v. lzed, -lz·lng, -lz·est.

1. To make popular: popularized the hairstyle. 2. To present in a widely understandable or acceptable form. — pop'u·lar·l·z'er n.

pop·u·lar·lon (-lɔr-lar's) han) n. — pop'u·lar·lz'er n.

pop·u·late (pŏp'yɔ-lāt') tr.v. -lat·ed, -lat·lng, -lates. 1. To supply with inhabitants, as by colonization; people. 2. To like in; inhabit: creatures that populate hocean. [Med.Lat.po-qpulare, populat·< Lat. populus, the people. See rorunal. pop·u·la·tion (pŏp'yɔ-lā's) hnn n. 1.a. All of the people in habiting a specified area. b. The total number of such people. 2. The total number of inhabitants constituting a particular race, class, or group in a specified area. 3. The act or process of furnishing with inhabitants. 4. Ecol. All the organisms that constitute a specific group or occur in a specified habitant a statistical sample is taken.

population explosion n. The geometric expansion of a bio-logical population, esp. the unchecked growth in human poor—

population explosion n. The geometric expansion of a bio-logical population, esp. the unchecked growth in human pop-ulation resulting from a decrease in infant mortality and an

lation resulting from a decrease in infant mortality and any increase in longevity.

pop-u-lism (pop/yo-liz/ym) n. 1.a. A political philosophy supporting the rights and power of the people in their struggles against the elite. b. The movement organized around this philosophy 2. Populism. The philosophy of the Populist Party pop-u-list (pop/yo-list) n. 1. A supporter of the rights and power of the people. 2. Populist. A supporter of the rights and power of the people. 2. Populist. A supporter of the Populist Party. — adj. 1. Of or characteristic of populism or its advocates. 2. Populist. Of or relating to the Populist Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populist Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populist Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populist Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populists. (populist Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populists. (populist Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populists. (populists Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populists. (populists Party n. A U.S. political party in the 1890's that all populists. (populists Party n. A U.S. populists Party n. A device of n. 1. A

por bea gle (pôr be gal) n. A mackeral shark (Lamma nassa) of temperate Atlantic waters. [Cornish porbugel.]

por cœ alan (pôr so-lin, pôr -, pôrs lin, pôrs -) n. 1. A had white translucent ceramic made by firing a pure clay and thin glazing it with fusible materials; china. 2. An object made of porcelain. [Fr. porcelaine, coury shell, porcelain < Offic. Oltal. porcellana < fem. of porcellano, of a young sow (from the shell's resemblance to a pig's back) < porcella, young sow, dim. of porca, sow < Lat., fem. of porcus; pig's See porko-1.] - por ce-lar ne-ous (-la' nê-as) adj.

porcelain enamel n. A glass coating fired on metal which porcelain flower n. See hoya.

porch (pôrch, pôrch) n. 1. A covered platform, usu, having a separate roof, at an entrance to a building. 2. An open of enclosed gallery or room attached to the outside of a building a veranda. 3. Obsolete. A portico or covered waller [Mb. porche < Ofr. < Lat. porticus, portico < porta, gate See porta (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or recembling surine ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr sin') adj. Of or porche ex size [Mb. porche] (pôr size [Mb. porche] (pôr size [Mb. porche

por-cine (pôr'sin') adj. Of or resembling swine or a pig. ME < OFr. porcin < Lat. porcinus < porcus, pig. See porto-3 por-cu-pine (pôr'ky-pin') n. Any of various rodenis othe Old World family Hystricidae or the New World family first thizontidae, having long sharp erectile quills interspersed with coarse hair. [ME porke despine < OFr. porc espin: Lat. for-cus, pig; see porko-b + Lat. spina, thorn, spine.] porcupine fish n. Any of various tropical marine fishes of family Diodontidae, having strong spines on the body-por-cus pine River (pôr'ky-pin'). A river rising in NW Yukon R. in NE AK.

Yukon R. in NE AK.

Pore-1 (pôr, pôr) intr.v. pored, por-ing, pores. 1. To rese or

Yukon R. in NE AK.

pore¹ (pór, pór) intr.v. pored, por lng, pores. 1. To read or
study carefully and attentively: pored over the ads. 22 10 gaze
intently. 3. To meditate deeply; ponder. [ME pouren]
pore² (pór, pór) n. 1. A minute opening in tissue, as in the skin
of an animal, serving as a means of absorption and transpiration. 2. A space in rock, soil, or unconsolidated ediment
that is not occupied by mineral matter and allows the passage
or absorption of fluids: pores of a rock. [ME < Official Control of the porus, passage < Gk. poros. See per. 2*.]

por fungus n. Any of various basidiomycetous funguing of the
families Boletaceae and Polyporaceae, whose basidal line, the
inside of tubes that lead to exterior pores.

pon•gy (pôr•gē) n., pl. porgy bodied marine food fishes bodied marine food fishes common species Pagrus pagr (waters. 2. Any of several fiation of Sp. and Port. parge [a], kind of fish < Gk. phagra [b] of Helsinki; chartered 1564. portifeer an (pp-rif/9r-9n) n. phylum Porifera constituting onlyllum name: Lat. porus. phylum Porntera constituting phylum name: Lat. porus, neutr pl. of -fer, -fer.] - po-portif errous (p-rif ar-as) a relating to the poriferans. pork: (pôrk, pôrk) n. 1. The fle 22s: Slang. Government funds, are dispensed or enacted by a

pork (pork, pork) n. 1. The fle 22n Slang. Government funds, are dispensed or enacted by p constituents. [ME < OFr. porko-1]
pork barrel n. Slang. A governaty yields jobs or other bene troising opportunities to its p pork belly n. A side of fresh p. n. pl. pork belly n. A side of fresh pork belly n. A side of fresh pork belly n. A side of fresh pork belly n. pl. pork por n. pl. property of being porous. 2. property of being porous. 2. property of being porous. S. prous. S. porous. S.

***poss:3. The ratio of the volum right he volume of the whole. [M. porositàs < porosus, porous. S porous (por / ss, por /) ddj. 1. I mitting the passage of gas or 1 stices. 3. Easily crossed or penforos < Med. Lat. porosus < L. + por fous + 'pōros; < Med.Lat. porōsus < L
po!rous · ly adv. — po! rous po!rous · ly adv. — po!rous po! phyr · l · a (pōr-fir /ē-ɔ) n. An
phyrin metabolism, usu. herediti
ence of large amounts of porph
(NLat.: rourhva(n) + _ nl ·] —
por · phy · lin (pōr /b-rin) n. Any c
organic compounds, derived fre
protoplasm. [Gk. porphyra, pur
por · phy · rit · lc (pōr /b-rit / lk) ali
adi · l. Containing relatively lary
of · fine: texture. 2. Of or contair
por · phy · rold (pōr / fo-roid /) n. M
phyride texture.

phyritic texture. por phy rop sin (pôr fo-rop sin) phytic texture.

phythic texture.

phyther yop sin (pôr'fs-rōp'sin) to rhodopsin, found in the rods faster and certain frogs. [Gk. po fisher and certain from fisher and certain

inducince the por'i, por'-) n. A sort meal or another meal in water or i inducinced by obsolete porray, v. pormin.] — por'ridg·y adj. Por rin-ger (pôr'in-jer, pôr'-) n. A shandle. [ME, alteration of poting.] a handle. [ME, alteration of poting. c potage, soup. See POTTAGE.]
Port (port, port) n. 1.a. A place on for loading and unloading ships. b trway with such facilities. c. The w 2 hardon a coast that gives s a hardon 3. A port of entry. [ME Per. 2.]
Port (port, port) Naut. — n. The is attrafticating forward. — adj. Of,

he people < populus, the p oalition of leftist parties against sean countries during the 19306. te) n. The quality or state of baidely admired or sought affect?) tr.v. -lzed, -lz-ing, clz-astreet the hairstyle. 2. Toppeson acceptable form. — pop'u lar. — pop'u lar iz'er n. — lat-ed. -lat-ing, -lates, 1. The rate eq. - lat ing. - lates. 1. To colonization; people. 2. To pulate the ocean. [Med Lat. posulus, the people. See rowing in n. 1.a. All of the people in he total number of such people. pitants constituting a partic ified area. 3. The act or pro titled area. 3. The action pro. 4. Ecol. All the organisms occur in a specified hab luals, items, or data from when the specified hab luals, items, or data from when the specified habitation are specified to the specified habitation and the specified habitation are specified area.

cometric expansion of a biochecked growth in human case in infant mortality and

1. 1.a. A political philosophy or of the people in their struggle nent organized around this philosophy of the Park is ilosophy of the Populist Party A supporter of the rights an ist. A supporter of the Populis teristic of populism or its ad-lating to the Populist Pariy of al party in the 1890's that aduated federal income tax; tide ontaining many people or sus < populus, the people Sce.

y. — pop'u•lous•ness n to form a three-dimensiona ned. -n. 1. A device or aseball. See pop fly. mackeral shark (Lamna nasus)
Cornish porbugel.]
pors/lin, pors/) n. 1. A hard
by firing a pure clay and then
s; china. 2. An object made off
ry shell, porcelain < Office
cellano, of a young sow (from
ig's back) < porcella, young
at., fem. of porcus, pig See 2
(-lā/nē-as) adj. mackeral shark (Lamna nasus) tting fired on metal.

vered platform, usu. having a to a building. 2. An open or a d to the outside of a building ortico or covered walk. [ME s, portico < porta, gate. See

sembling swine or a pig. [ME < porcus, pig. See porko.]

In of various rodents of the reference would family Ere. ectile quills interspersed with rectile quills interspersed with ima, thorn, spine.] tropical marine fishes of the ng spines on the body.

'). A river rising in NW Yu
3 c. 721 km (448 mi) to the

ored over the ads. 2. To gaze ponder. [ME pouren.] ponder. [ME pouren.] tlet for perspiration, or in a leans of absorption and tran-l, or unconsolidated sediment natter and allows the passage a rock. [ME < OFr. < LLat

e per-2*]
asidiomycetous fungi of the teae, whose basidia line the rior pores.

gy (pôr'gē) n., pl. porgy or -gles. 1. Any of various deep-died marine food fishes of the family Sparidae, esp. the immon species Pagrus pagrus of Mediterranean and Atlantic rices. 2. Any of several fishes similar to the porgy. (Alter-tion of Sp. and Port. pargo, both alteration of Lat. phager, Jind of fish < Gk. phagros, sea bream.) 14 (pôr'e?). A city of SW Finland on the Gulf of Bothnia NW helsinki; chartered 1564. Pop. 78,933.

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Afti-er-an (pa-rif' pr-an) n. Any or various memoers of the plylum Porifera constituting the sponges. [< NLat. Porifera bylum name: Lat. porus, passage; see Pore? + Lat. -fera, fert. pl. of -fer, -fer.] — po-rif' er-al. po-rif' er-an adj. arti-er-ous (pa-rif' pr-as) adj. 1. Having pores. 2. Of or

relating to the poriferans.

(pork, pork) n. 1. The flesh of a pig or hog used as food.

Slang. Government funds, appointments, or benefits that are dispensed or enacted by politicians to gain favor with their constituents. [ME < OFr. porc, pig < Lat. porcus. See

form of the control o

main yours jours or other benefits to a specific locale and patronage opportunities to its political representative. ork belly n. A side of fresh pork.

ork er (por'kar, por'-) n. A fartened young pig.

ork ple (pork'pi', pork'-) n. A man's hat having a low flat

off. ky (pôr/kē, pôr/-) n., pl. -kles. Informal. A porcupine.
om (pôrn) also por-no (pôr/nō) Slang. — n. Pornography.

adj. Pornographic. — porn'y adj.

ornography (pōr-nōg/rɔ-fē) n. 1. Sexually explicit matefial that sometimes equates sex with power and violence.

2: The presentation or production of this material. [Fr. porographie < pornographe, pornographer < LGk. pornogra-hos, writing about prostitutes: pornē, prostitute; see per-3* graphein, to write; see _GRAPHY.] _ por nog ra phe n. por no graph le (pôr no graf lik) adj. _ por no graph le cal ly adv.

grapn'i-cai-vy aav.

\$\tilde{\rho}_i\text{ros-i-ty} (p>-\text{ros-i-te}, pô-) n., pl. -\text{-tles.} 1. The state or froperty of being porous. 2. A structure or part that is porous. 3. The ratio of the volume of all the pores in a material to the volume of the whole. [ME porosite < OFr. < Med.Lat.

porositās < processes, porous. See rorous.]

porositās < processes, porous. See rorous.]

porous (pôr yas, pôr -) adj. 1. Full of or having pores. 2. Adportosias portosis, portous see riscous.]

portosias portosis, portous see riscous.]

portosis (port 'ss, pōr') adi. 1. Full of or having pores. 2. Adviniting the passage of gas or liquid through pores or intersices. 3. Easily crossed or penetrated. [ME < OFr. poreux, portosis < Lat. porus, passage. See rore2.]

por phyr-1-a (pōr-fir'e-a) n. Any of several disorders of porthyrin metabolism, usu. hereditary, characterized by the presence of large amounts of porphyrins in the blood and urine.

[NLat.: rodenta(m) + -u¹.] - por-phyr'le adi.

por-phyr'ln (pôr'f-frin) n. Any of various nitrogen-containing porphyphyrith-lc (pôr'f-rīt'lk) also por-phyr-fit-lc (lor-la).

[por-phyr'th-lc (pôr'f-rīt'lk) also por-phyr-fit-lcal (-l-ka).

[por-phyrith-lc (pôr'f-rīt'lk) also por-phyr-fit-lcal (-l-ka).

phyritic texture.

por phy rop sin (pôr fa-rop sin) n. A purple pigment similar
to rhodopsin, found in the rods of the retinas of freshwater

To rhodopsin, found in the rods of the retinas of freshwater has been and certain frogs. [Gk. porphura, purple + orsin.]

100 phy ry (pôr 'fɔ-rē) n., pl. -rles. Igneous rock having porphyritic texture. [ME porphiri, porfurie < OFr. porfire < Ital. porphyrities < Oprhyrities < Gk. hyporphuries < Oprhyrities < Oct. See Turne.]

101 por polse (pôr 'pɔs) n., pl. porpolse or -pols es. 1. Any of history gregarious toothed whales of the genus Phocaena and strelated eeners of coanic waters, having a blunt sour and a strelated eeners of coanic waters, having a blunt sour and a trelated genera of oceanic waters, having a blunt snout and a briangular dorsal fin. Z. Any of several related mammals, such as the dolphin. [ME porpeis < OFr. (prob. transl. of a Gmc.

Fas the dolphin. [ME porpeis < OFr. (prob. transl. of a Gmc. recompound meaning sea pig): porc, pig (< Lat. porcus; see porko.*) + peis, fish (< Lat. piscis).]

por-rect (po-rēkt', pô-) adj. Zool. Stretched out or forth; extinted, esp. forward: porrect mandibles. [Lat. porrēctus, pip.part. of porrigere, to stretch out : por-, forward, out; see piper!* + regere, to direct, rule; see direct.]

por-ridge (pôr'!), pôr'.) n. A soft food made by boiling oatmeal or another meal in water or milk. [Alteration of rottage (influenced by obsolete porray, vegetable soup, ult. < Lat. porrin-ger (pôr'in-jar, pôr'-) n. A shallow cup or bowl with a handle. [ME, alteration of potinger, potager < OFr. potager < potage, soup. See pottage.]

*A handle. [ML, alteration of polinger, potager < Ofr. potager < potage, soup. See FOTTAGE.]

*Port 1 [port, port) n. 1.a. A place on a waterway with facilities for loading and unloading ships. b. A city or town on a waterway with such facilities. c. The waterfront district of a city.

*C. A place along a coast that gives ships and boats protection;

*1.a harbor. 3. A port of entry. [ME < OE < Lat. portus. See

port² (pôrt, pôrt) Naut. — n. The left-hand side of a ship or aircraft facing forward. — adj. Of, relating to, or on the port

side. - tr. & intr.v. port.ed, port.lng, ports. To turn (a craft) or make a shift to the port side. [Prob. < port side <

port3 (pôrt, pôrt) n. 1. Naut. a. A porthole. b. Archaic. A cover for a porthole. 2. An opening, as in a cylinder or valve face, for the passage of steam or fluid. 3. A hole in an armored vehicle or a fortified structure for viewing or for firing weapons. 4. Comp. Sci. a. An entrance to or exit for a data network. b. A connection point for a peripheral device. S. Scots. A gateway or portal, as to a town. [ME, gate, porthole < OFr. porte, gate < Lat. porta. See per-2e.]

port4 also Port (pôrt, pôrt) n. A rich sweet fortified wine. [Af-

ter Oporto.]

port⁵ (port, port) tr.v. port•ed, port•ing, ports. To carry (a weapon) diagonally across the body, with the muzzle or blade near the left shoulder. — n. 1. The position of a weapon when ported. 2. The manner in which one carries oneself; bearing. [Fr. porter, to carry < OFr. < Lat. portare. See

per.^{2*}.]
Port. abbr. Portugal; Portuguese.
port-a-ble (pôr'ta-bal, pôr'-) adj. 1. Carried or moved with
ease. 2. Obsolete. Bearable; endurable. — n. Something portable, such as a light typewriter. [ME < Ofr. < LLat. portābilis < Lat. portāre, to carry. See per-^{2*}.] — port'a-bli'1-ty, port'a-ble-ness n. — port'a-bly adv.
port-age (pôr'tij, pôr'-, pôr-tāzh') n. 1.a. The act or an instance of carrying. b. A charge for carrying. 2. Naut. a. The
carrying of boats and supplies overland between two water-

carrying of boats and supplies overland between two water-ways or around an obstacle to navigation. b. A track or route ways or around an obstacle to navigation. b. A track or route used for such carrying. — tr. & intr.v. -aged, -ag*lng, -ag*es. Naut. To transport or travel by portage. [ME < OFr. < porter, to carry < Lat. portāre. See per. 2°.]

Por*tage (pôr'tij, pôr'-). 1. A city of NW IN, a suburb of Cary on Lake Michigan. Pop. 29,060. Z. A city of SW MI S of Kalamazoo. Pop. 41,042.

por*tal (pôr'tl, pôr'-) n. 1. A doorway, an entrance, or a gate, esp. a large and impositing one. 2. An entrance or a green of

esp. a large and imposing one. 2. An entrance or a means of entrance. 3. The portal vein. -adj. 1. Of or relating to the portal vein or the portal system. 2. Of or relating to a point portal vein or the portal system. 2. Of or relating to a point of entrance to an organ, esp. the transverse fissure of the liver, through which the blood vessels enter. [ME < OFr. < Med. Lat. portale, city gate < neut. of portalis, of a gate < Lat. porta, gate. See per-2*. N., sense 3 and adj. < NLat. porta (hepatis), transverse fissure (of the liver) < Lat., gate.]

Port Al·ber-nl (āl-būr/ne). A city of SW British Columbia, Canada, on SE-central Vancouver I. Pop. 19,892.

portal system n. A system of blood vessels that begins and ends in capillaries.

capillaries.

por • tal-to-por • tal (pôr / tl-tə-pôr / tl, pôr / tl-tə-pôr / tl) adj. Of or based on the time a worker spends on the employer's property, calculated from arrival to departure.

portal vein n. A vein that conducts blood from the digestive

portal vein n. A vein that conducts blood from the digestive organs, spleen, pancreas, and gallbladder to the liver.

por ta men to (pôr ta mén' tō, pôr ') n., pl. -tl (-tē) or -tos.

Mus. A smooth uninterrupted glide in passing from one tone to another, esp. with the voice or a bowed stringed instrument. [Ital. < portare, to carry < Lat. portāre. See per-2*.]

Port An ge les (ān' ja-lis). A city of NW WA S of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Pop. 17,710.

Port Ar thur (ār' thar). A city of extreme SE TX on Sabine

Lake near the LA border. Pop. 58,724.

por-ta-tive (pôr/to-tiv, pôr/-) adj. 1. Portable. 2. Capable of or used in carrying. [ME portatif < OFr. < Lat. portāre, to carry. See per-2*.]

carry. See per-2*.]

Port-au-Prince (pôrt'ō-prins', pōrt'-, pôr'tō-prāns'). The cap. of Haiti, in the SW part on an arm of the Caribbean; founded by French sugar planters in 1749. Pop. 684,284.

Port Ches*ter (ches*ter). A village of SE NY on Long Island Sound near the CT border. Pop. 24,728.

Port Col*borne (kôl'bûrn'). A city of SE Ontario, Canada, on Lake Erie. W of Buffalo NY. Pop. 19,225.

Port Co-quit*-lam (kô-kwīt'ləm). A city of SW British Columbia, Canada, on the Fraser R. E of Vancouver. Pop. 27,535.

port*-cul*-lis (pôrt-kūl'is, pôrt-) n. A grating of iron or wooden bia, Canada, on the Fraser R. E of Vancouver. Pop. 27,535. port*cul*lls (pôrt-kul'īs, pôrt-) n. A grating of iron or wooden bars or slats, suspended in the gateway of a fortified place and lowered to block passage. [ME port-colice < OFr. porte coleice, sliding gate: porte, gate (< Lat. porta; see per-2*) + coleice, fem. of coleis, sliding (< VLat. *collaticus < Lat. collatus, p.part. of colare, to filter, strain < colum, sieve).]

Port du Sa*lut (pôrt' da să-loo', pôrt', pôr' dü să-lü') n. Var. of Port Salut.

of Port Salut. Porte (port, port) n. The government of the Ottoman Empire. [Fr., short for la Sublime Porte, the High Gate < OFr. porte, gate. See PORT3.

porte-co·chère or porte-co·chere (pôrt'kō-shâr', pōrt'-) 1. A carriage entrance leading through a building or wall into an enclosed courtyard. 2. An enclosure over a driveway at the entrance of a building to provide shelter. [Fr. porte cochère :

porte, door + cochère, for coaches.]

Port E · llz · a · beth (l·līz · b · bth). A city of SE South Africa on an inlet of the Indian Ocean. Pop. 281,600.

por · tend (pôr · těnd · , põr ·) tr. v. · tend · ed, · tend · lng. · tends.

porgy portend

1065



porcupine fish Diodon hystrix



porringer c. 1730 silver porringer by Simeon Soumaine (1685 - 1750)



portcullis

ă pat	oi b oy
ā pany	ou ou t
âr care	ŏŏ t ŏŏ k
ä father	oo b oo t
ě pet	ŭ curt
ē be	ûr urge
ĭ plt	th th in
īple	<i>th</i> this
îr pler	hw which
ŏ pot	zh vision
ō t oe	about,
ô paw	item

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik/sh>-něr/ē)